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FOREST INSECT AND DISEASE DETECTION SURVEY
OF THE COLVILLE NATIONAL FOREST, WASHINGTON

by

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During the early part of August, an insect and disease detection survey was conducted on the Colville National Forest. The following is a brief resume of forest insect and disease conditions.

DOUGLAS-FIR BEETLE, Dendroctonus pseudotsugae Hopk.--Douglas-fir beetle activity in drainages adjacent to the Canadian border between Danville and Laurier have declined from last year; however, a few new faders were observed adjacent to old chronic infestation centers.

New Douglas-fir beetle infestations were also detected in the following areas: Lone Ranch Creek, Storm King Mountain, Harvest Creek, and the North and South Forks of Boulder Creek. New attacks in these areas were, for the most part, adjacent to old chronic infestations (Fig. 1).

MOUNTAIN PINE BEETLE, Dendroctonus ponderosae Hopk.--Several groups of western white pine in Gypsy Creek and the South Fork Salmo Creek were infested by the mountain pine beetle. Group kills of up to 20 trees in size were observed (Fig. 1).

PINE ENGRAVER, Ips pini (Say).--Infestations were detected in ponderosa pine at Brandy Creek, Cougar Canyon, and Mink Creek. These infestations seemed quite active. Other scattered groups were observed throughout the Forest, but appeared old and inactive (Fig. 1).

